

Calendar No. 14

82D CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 13

ERTOGRoul OSMAN AND MEHMED FAHREDDIN

JANUARY 17 (legislative day, JANUARY 8), 1951.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 57]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 57) for the relief of Ertogroul Osman and Mehmed Fahreddin, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to Ertogroul Osman and Mehmed Fahreddin. The bill provides for appropriate quota deductions and for the payment of the required visa fees and head taxes.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiaries of the bill are brothers who were born in Constantinople, Turkey, on August 18, 1912, and November 15, 1911, respectively, and they last entered the United States on June 4, 1939, as visitors. They are stateless. Their father is dead, and their stepmother is a native-born citizen of the United States.

A letter dated December 20, 1950, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Deputy Attorney General with reference to S. 4003, which was introduced in the Eighty-first Congress for the relief of the same aliens, reads as follows:

DECEMBER 20, 1950.

HON. PAT McCARRAN,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR: This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Justice relative to the bill (S. 4003) for the relief of Ertogroul Osman and Mehmed Fahreddin, aliens.

The bill would provide that Ertogroul Osman and Mehmed Fahreddin shall be deemed to have been admitted into the United States for permanent residence as of June 4, 1939, upon the payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. It would also direct the Secretary of State to instruct the quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such numbers are available.

The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of this Department disclose that Ertogroul Osman and Mehmed Fahreddin are brothers who were born in Constantinople, Turkey, on August 18, 1912, and November 15, 1911, respectively. They claim to be stateless. They last entered the United States at the port of New York on June 4, 1939, when they were admitted as temporary visitors under section 3 (2) of the Immigration Act of 1924, for 6 months to visit their father who also was here as a temporary visitor. Various extensions of their temporary stay were granted the aliens until December 16, 1949. Further application for an extension of stay was denied them on February 10, 1950, and, upon their failure to depart, they were made the subjects of warrants of arrest in deportation proceedings on July 31, 1950, containing the charge that after admission as visitors they had remained longer than permitted.

The files further reveal that the aliens have not engaged in any remunerative employment since entering the United States. They have received between \$200 and \$300 a month from their parents for their support. They also claim to have funds in various European countries amounting to approximately \$100,000. It appears that their stepmother, Elsie Jackson Burhnoddin, is a native-born citizen of the United States residing in New York City. Their father died in the United States on May 29, 1949. It further appears that on December 9, 1946, Ertogroul Osman was married to Gulda Twersky, a legal resident of the United States.

Both of the beneficiaries of the bill, claiming to have last been citizens of Albania, filed applications for relief from military service on April 27, 1942, with local board No. 2, Washington, D. C. The record indicates that Ertogroul Osman and Mehmed Fahreddin entered this country in the possession of passports issued in Paris, France, by personal direction of King Zog of Albania, dated July 20, 1936, and November 18, 1937, respectively. On the basis of information furnished the Immigration and Naturalization Service by the Department of State to the effect that both aliens had been deprived of Turkish citizenship and appeared to be Turkish refugees, orders that denied them further extensions of their temporary stays were withdrawn and action to enforce their departure from the United States was deferred until December 16, 1949.

Mr. Osman, by reason of his marriage to a legal resident of the United States, is eligible to file an application for suspension of deportation under section 19 (c) (2) (a) of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, if he can prove that his deportation would result in a serious economic detriment to his legal resident wife. Furthermore, since both aliens have been residing continuously in the United States for more than 7 years, they are eligible to file application for suspension of deportation pursuant to section 19 (c) (2) (b) of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended.

The records of this Department do not show what action was taken by the selective service board at the time the aliens applied for relief from military service. If they actually were citizens of a neutral country they would be forever barred from becoming naturalized citizens of the United States and therefore inadmissible to this country under section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924. If it should be ascertained that their applications for relief from military service as neutral aliens were erroneously granted by the selective service authorities and that each was not, in fact, "a citizen or subject of a neutral country" as required by section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended (54 Stat. 885, 55 Stat. 844, 56 Stat. 1018, 50 U. S. C. 303), they would not be held to be within the class ineligible for citizenship. If, and when, they file their applications for suspension of deportation as indicated above, a proper adjudication of this matter may be made.

The quota of Turkey, to which these aliens are chargeable, is oversubscribed and immigration visas are not readily obtainable. Their case, however, presents no facts which would justify granting them a preference over other aliens who are awaiting abroad for quota immigration visas. Furthermore, they have not exhausted the administrative remedies available to them.

Accordingly, the Department of Justice is unable to recommend enactment of this bill.

Yours sincerely,

PEYTON FORD,
Deputy Attorney General.

The following documents have been submitted to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary in connection with the bill:

As we have informed the immigration authorities, political developments in Egypt since the filing of our affidavit of December 20, 1948, have made it quite impossible for us even to hope to obtain entry into Egypt.

The immigration inspector in charge of our matter is Inspector Kerns in New York.

ERTOGROUL OSMAN.
MEHMED FAHREDDIN.

DECEMBER 4, 1950.

To Whom It May Concern:

I, Princess Burhaneddin, of 550 Park Avenue, New York City, hereby state that I have always taken care of my two stepsons, Mehmed Fahreddin and Ertogroul Osman, and that since my husband's death, particularly in view of the fact that my late husband's estate has not been settled yet, I have always held the sum of \$300 monthly at the disposal of each. Sometimes they have not claimed this since they have other sources of income. I have done this in the past and intend to do so as long as it remains necessary.

PRINCESS BURHANEDDIN.

I have always considered them as members of my own family.

OCTOBER 30, 1950.

DEAR MR. HUGHES: Confirming our conversation with you, we want to state again that we both have family funds in excess of \$100,000 each, in different countries abroad. Because of our somewhat complicated political situation most of these funds are kept in the name of various friends. From time to time when needed, we transfer money from foreign countries, usually at a loss of about 50 percent, and use it here. Because of the stringent monetary control in the countries involved, this is always a very delicate operation.

If we obtain the right to remain in this country and thus obtain the necessary papers for traveling, we intend to go abroad in order to transfer as much of that money as possible and invest it here.

In addition to this we are, of course, waiting for the settlement of our late father's estate both here and abroad.

Yours sincerely,

E. OSMAN.
M. FAHREDDIN.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (S. 57) should be enacted.

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The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the use of the JAMA on the medical profession. The study was conducted in a systematic manner, and the results were as follows:

The first finding was that the JAMA was widely read by the medical profession. This was evidenced by the fact that the JAMA was the most widely read medical journal in the United States.

The second finding was that the JAMA was highly respected by the medical profession. This was evidenced by the fact that the JAMA was the most highly respected medical journal in the United States.

The third finding was that the JAMA was highly influential in the medical profession. This was evidenced by the fact that the JAMA was the most influential medical journal in the United States.

The fourth finding was that the JAMA was highly authoritative in the medical profession. This was evidenced by the fact that the JAMA was the most authoritative medical journal in the United States.

The fifth finding was that the JAMA was highly accessible in the medical profession. This was evidenced by the fact that the JAMA was the most accessible medical journal in the United States.

The sixth finding was that the JAMA was highly relevant in the medical profession. This was evidenced by the fact that the JAMA was the most relevant medical journal in the United States.

The seventh finding was that the JAMA was highly useful in the medical profession. This was evidenced by the fact that the JAMA was the most useful medical journal in the United States.

The eighth finding was that the JAMA was highly interesting in the medical profession. This was evidenced by the fact that the JAMA was the most interesting medical journal in the United States.

The ninth finding was that the JAMA was highly entertaining in the medical profession. This was evidenced by the fact that the JAMA was the most entertaining medical journal in the United States.

